Gateway - 가격 인상을 통한 시장 반응 유도

Induce market response through price increase

《1》 According to the market response model, it is increasing prices that drive providers to search for new sources, innovators to substitute, consumers to conserve, and alternatives to emerge.

《2》 Taxing certain goods or services, and so increasing prices, should result in either decreased use of these resources or creative innovation of new sources or options.

《3》 The money raised through the tax can be used directly by the government either to supply services or to search for alternatives.

《4》 Many examples of such "green taxes" exist.

《5》 Facing landfill costs, labor expenses, and related costs in the provision of garbage disposal, for example, some cities have required households to dispose of all waste in special trash bags, purchased by consumers themselves, and often costing a dollar or more each.

《6》 The results have been greatly increased recycling and more careful attention by consumers to packaging and waste.

《7》 By internalizing the costs of trash to consumers, there has been an observed decrease in the flow of garbage from households.

01편 - 화석을 통해 밝혀지는 생물체의 진화 과정

The Evolution of Living things Revealed through Fossils

[1] Scientists today are able to accurately date fossils,

the rock-bound remains of organisms from past geologic ages.

[2] When fossils are arranged along a timeline, scientists can

see gradual changes from simple to more complex life forms.

[3] In some cases, evolution through various intermediate forms

over millions of years can be detected and compared

to the present state of an organism.

[4] For example, the earliest known species of horse lived some

60 million years ago and, according to the fossil record, was

shorter than 20 inches (50 centimeters) high at the shoulders.

[5] Successive rock layers yield fossils of increasingly larger

horse species, culminating in the horses of today.

[6] As size changed, so did other aspects of the horses'

anatomy: teeth became adapted to eating grass, the bones of

the lower leg fused, and multiple toes evolved into a single

toe surrounded by a hoof.

02편 - 목표 지향적 학습과 목표 관련적 학습

Goal-oriented Learning and Goal-related Learning

[1] Given the range of goals that can influence learning, it is

not surprising that different models reflect different types

and degrees of goal-based influence.

[2] Thagard and Millgram propose a broad distinction between

learning which is explicitly goal-driven and that

which is goal-relevant.

[3] Goal-relevant processing is not explicitly directed by the

goals of the reasoner, but results in outcomes that are

nevertheless useful with respect to those goals.

[4] Thus, in goal-relevant processing, the desired learning

may occur as a side effect of normal task-related processing.

[5] For example, a reasoner may have an implicit orientation

to maintain an accurate model of the world around it.

[6] Goal-driven learning, in contrast, is driven by explicit

learning goals of the reasoner; those goals influence or even

determine the content of what is learned.

[7] As the reasoner's goals change, so does the learning

that results.

02편 - 목표 지향적 학습과 목표 관련적 학습

03편 - 찰스 다윈이 그린 생명의 나무

Tree of Life by Charles Darwin

[1] In the spring and summer of 1837, fresh from his voyage on HMS Beagle, Charles Darwin began the grand synthesis of his research that was to become his celebrated theory of evolution.

[2] In mid-July, Darwin's thoughts were still scattered, his mood one of confused feeling.

[3] In a notebook, amid many tentative doodles and wild notes, he made a simple sketch that was to capture at a stroke the conceptual sweep of the theory slowly forming in his mind.

[4] The drawing was of an "irregularly branched" tree, intended to convey the genealogical history of plants and animals: a tree of life.

[5] As a metaphor it was brilliant, conveying the essential notion that life originated in the dim and distant past with a unique, spontaneous event.

[6] From this single common ancestor—the trunk of the tree—life diversified over time by successive branchings, with new species splitting away from old.

[7] The ends of the branches represent extinctions, like the dinosaurs and the dodo.

04편 - 다양한 요소의 영향을 받는 건강

Health Affected by Various Factors

[1] Health is a dynamic and complex state.

[2] It is a product of continuous interactions between

an individual's genetic makeup, environmental conditions,

and personal experiences.

[3] For example, an infant's immediate and long-term health is

influenced by his or her mother's personal lifestyle practices

during pregnancy: her diet; use or avoidance of alcohol,

tobacco, and certain medications; routine prenatal care;

and exposure to communicable illnesses or toxic stress.

[4] Mothers who fail to maintain a healthy lifestyle during

pregnancy are more likely to give birth to infants who are born

prematurely, have low birth weight, or experience a range

of special challenges.

[5] These children also face a significantly greater risk

of developing chronic health problems and early death.

[6] In contrast, a child who is born healthy, raised in

a nurturing family, consumes a nutritious diet, lives in a safe

environment, and has numerous opportunities for learning

and recreation is more likely to enjoy a healthy life.

04편 - 다양한 요소의 영향을 받는 건강